The Courier.

N°. 463. | *FRIDAY, August 22, 1794.* | [VOL. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in, the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Ordes and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the ompany, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS *it has come to the knowledge of the Honorable President in Council, that undue means have been taken for depressing the value of the Copper Money, circulating in and about this Settlement. This is to give Notice, that the Standard value of the Arcot Doody as well as of the Madras Doody, is ten Cash or the eigth part of a Fanam, and that any Shroff, Money-dealer, or other person, who shall refuse to receive these Doodies at the above mentioned exchange, or shall by combinations or other [illegible] tive means, attempt to depreciate the Copp[illegible] rrency, will receive due punishment upon conviction, before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.*

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK. Secretary.

Fort St. George: 9th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that Mr. George Parry, the Superintendant of Company's Lands, in the vicinity of Madras, (composing the Home Farms, held by Vencata Narsiah,) has been directed to open a Register at his office, for the Registration of all Grants and future transfers of Grounds, without any charge whatever to the Parties who make application, and all Persons now holding Grants of Government, are again required, egreeably to the orders of the Honorable Governor in Council, to produce the same, at the Superintendant's office, Fort Square, for the purpose of being registered, and to enable him to note the dates of the different transfers they have undergone to the present period.*

The Superintendant has further been directed to prevent all enclosures of Ground, without a regular authority or Grant from Government, and no encroachment of the kind will be allowed in future, within the limits abovementioned.

In order to obviate difficulties on the collection of the Quit Rent, the undermentioned Advertisement, published on the 29th April, 1793, is now repeated.

This is to give notice, that the Proprietors of Houses and Gardens, paying Quit Rent to the Company, who may be in possession at the time the annual Quit Rent falls due, being on the 30th of April, of each year, will be held answerable for all Arrears outstanding, without reference to any preceding Proprietor, as in all purchases and transfers of such property, any sums due on this account, should be settled between the parties.

Published by Order of the Board of Revenue,

WILLIAM HARINGTON, *Secretary.*

Fort St. George: 21st July, 1794.

PUBLIC OFFICE.

WHEREAS in Consequence of a Representation from the European Shop Keepers of Madras, the Honorable the President in Council having been pleased to direct, that they shall be at liberty to dispose of Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Gin, as also Shrub, Cherry Brandy, and all other Cordials made in Europe, in any Quantity, not less than three Dozen Bottles.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Justices will after the 1st Day of September next, be ready to issue Licences for the abovementioned purpose, to such Shop-keepers, as may be desirous of them, and who accordingly, are to make application at the Public Office in Writing, specifying every Species of Spirits and Liquors which they intend to sell, in order that the same may be inserted in the Licences respectively. The Licences are to be annually renewed, and upon each of them, two Fees are to be paid, one of ten Pagodas to the Honorable Company, and one of three Pagodas to the Clerk to the Justices. The Principals taking out a Licence, are to be bound in a Penalty of fifty Pagodas; with two Securities in a Penalty of twenty five Pagodas each, for the due observance of the Conditions in the Licence.

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that the Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to direct the Justices, to extend the Indulgence of Licences, for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, to such Natives as may wish to engage in pursuits of that kind, and that the Justices will be ready to grant the same to them, on their applying in the Mode hereinbefore pointed out as the Rule to be observed by European Dealers.

By Order of the Bench of Justices,

STEVENS TOTTON, Clerk.

Fort St. George: 13th August, 1794.

PUBLIC OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have delivered up their Tavern Licences to the Justices, in pursuance of the Public Advertisement, inserted in the Courier, on the 8th day of August, and who have not applied for a renewal, must make application at the Public Office, on or before the 11th day of September next, otherwise they will be considered as unlicensed, and dealt with accordingly, should they continue after that period to sell Liquors or keep Public Houses.

STEVENS TOTTON,

Clerk to the Justices.

Fort St. George: 21st August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN Pursuance of the Provisions made in, and by the 158th Section of an act of the 33d of His Majesty: The Court at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and Sessions of Goal delivery, held at Madraspatnam on the 18th Day of July, 1794, before Ernst William Fallofield, and George Westcott, Esquires—Thomas Lewin, and George Wynch, Esquires, having come to the following Resolutions:

That the Town of Madras (commonly called the Black Town) be divided into three Districts.

First or North West Division, to be all that space within the Black Town Wall, laying West of the Centre of the Road leading Northward from the Esplanade of Fort Saint George, along Mr. Popham's broad way, to the Trivatore Gate of the Black Town Wall, and North of the middle of Permaul Pagoda Street, which runs West from the Esplanade to the Black Town.

Second or North East Division, all that space within the Black Town Wall, laying East of the Centre of the Road, leading as before described along Mr. Popham's broad way, and bounded to the Eastward by the Sea Beach.

Third or South Division, all that space within the Black Town Wall, laying South of the middle of Permaul Pagoda Street, described in the first named Division, and bounded to the Eastward by the Esplanade.

Resolved that Mr. William Jones be appointed to the Office of Collector, Surveyor, and Overseer of the first Division.

That Mr. John Jervis be appointed to the same Office for the second Division.

And Mr. John Stewart Smith to the same Office for the third Division

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the above named Gentlemen being appointed Collecters, Surveyors, and Overseers, of the three Divisions of Madias (commonly called the Black Town) are charged and authorised to carry into effect, so much of the Act of the 33d of His Majesty, as relates to the Survey, Assessment, and Collection of the assessed Amount, of and on all Houses, Buildings, and pieces of Grounds, situate within their said several and respective divisions, and all Persons are hereby required to yield due Obedience to the said Collectors, Surveyors, and Overseers, in discharge of the said several respective Duties, in ascertaining the Site, Extent, and true and real Annual Value of all Houses, Buildings, and pieces of Ground, in the said several Divisions of Madras, and that the Proprietors, Occupiers, and Tenants of the said Houses, Buildings, and Pieces of Ground, do shew no lett or hindrance to the said Surveyors, Collectors, and Overseers, but do give all necessary and requisite aid and assistance in the Premises.

By Order of the Court,

ROBERT WILLIAMS,

Clerk of the Peace.

9th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday next the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Outcry, at the Sea Gate—nine hundred and ninety Bags of Peas, lately received from Bengal, belonging to the Honourable Company.

Condition of the Sale, the Purchaser to pay down immediately 15 per Cent, of the purchase money as a deposite, the remainder to be paid on delivery of the Peas, and in case the Peas sold, are not taken away from the Company's Stores, within fifteen days after the day of the Sale, the deposite money to be forfeited and the Peas resold by Public Sale, and the Loss, if any, to be made good by the first purchaser.

Samples of the Peas to be seen at the Garrison Storekeepers Office, in the Fort Square.

J. GREENHILL, Gar. Store.

Fort St. George: 20th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was the Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Soobramaniah Chitty, deceased, to be granted to Rangamaram Yagapah Chitty, as Nephew and next of Kin to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL,

Proctor.

Fort St. George: 19th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the Kings Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Rangamaram Tellesingah Chitty, deceased, to be granted to Rangamaram Yagapah Chitty, as Son and Heir to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL,

Proctor.

Fort St. George: 19th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Cudalore Ammo, deceased, to be granted to Paupah Moodelly, as a Mortgage Bond Creditor of the said Decealed.

STEPHEN POPHAM, } Proctors.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, }

Fort St. George: 12th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, to the Estate and Effects of Audey Narrain Moodeliar, deceased, to be granted to Poonamally Mootiah Moodelly, as a Creditor, and Attorney to Nellamaul the Widow and Relict of the said Deceased.

WILKINSON,

Proctor.

Town Hall: 19th August, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Ammoo deceased, to be granted to Latchemy, as Daughter to the said deceased.

G. PASELY, Procter.

Town-Hall, 3d June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honourable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of John Field McLean, deceased, to be granted to Doctor Andrew Ponton, as a Creditor to the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 19th August, 1694.

MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON,

HAVE the Pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have lately received from the American Ship Arethusa, some very Superb Setts of QUEEN's WARE, which is now for Sale at their Shop, next Door to the Mayor's Court, Fort St. George.

THE TABLE SETTS

Contain Tureens with Covers and Dishes,
Dishes of all Sizes,
Curry Dishes and Covers,
Sauce Tureens and Covers,
Table, Soup, and Breakfast Plates,
Sauce Boats, Sallad Dishes &c.

THE DESERT SETTS

Contain Fruit Baskets, and
Plates of various Shapes and Sizes.

THE TEA SETTS

Contain every thing necessary for Breakfast, or Tea.

The whole forming the most Sumptuous and elegant Setts that were ever brought to India.

ALSO

A quantity of Black Hatts and Bands, at the following reduced Prizes—viz.

Common Sort,	- -	$2\frac{1}{4}$ Pagodas each,
Fine Sort,	- - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Pagodas each,
Superfine Sort.	-	3 Pagodas each,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Hawsers of 8 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ Inches.

Sixteen Coils of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Inch, Rope and Ratline Stuff.

ALSO

About twenty-eight Candies of Nails, of different sizes.

Enquire of Messrs. Brown, and Ashton, Court Street.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares, or Tickets, at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of	Star Pags.	10,000
2	Do. of	2,500 each	5,000
4	Do. of	1,000	4,000
8	Do. of	500	4,000
18	Do. of	250	4,500
40	Do. of	100	4,000
80	Do. of	50	4,000
2950	Do. of	20	59,000
1	Prize allotted to the first drawn Ticket,		500
1	Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket,		5,000
		Star Pagodas,	100,000

3105 Prizes
6395

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at Mr. Caffin's Office in the Exchange, on the 1st of May; and at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at Calcutta, on the 1st of June next.

The Drawing will commence the 15th September next, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Calcutta in 45 Days, and at Madras in 30 Days, after the Drawing is over, deducting the 10 per Cent. for Expences as usual.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Field Officers' Gratuity for the official Year 1793-4, will be issued at Fort St. George, from and after the 3d September next.

Military Paymaster General's Office.

Fort St. George: 18th August, 1794.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE PAYABLE IN LONDON.

THE Calcutta Insurance Company give public notice that having established a Correspondence in London, for the purpose of settling Losses, which may occur on vessels insured in their Office, they will in future grant Policies, that in the event of accident will be adjusted, at the House of Messrs. Edmund Boehms, and Co. at the Exchange at 2s per Current Rupee, and that such Policies will be issued in Duplicate or Triplicate, at the option of the Insured.

R. S. PERREAU, Sec.

Calcutta, 22d July, 1794.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE following Premises:—The Property of Sunco Chinna Kistnamah Chitty, late Renter of the Beetle and Tobacco Farm.

Two large and comodious Houses and Grounds situated in the Black Town.

One small do. situated also in the Black Town.

One large and conspicuous House and Ground together with Offices, and other Buildings, with some Fruit Trees, situated without the Bound Hedge.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John De Monte, or to Suncoo Chinnah Kistnamah Chitty, in the Black Town.

MR. WATERS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that he has just received a small supply of real Genuine FRENCH CLARET, which he is selling at his Godown in Court House Street, at seven Star Pagodas per dozen.

He also continues to sell his Gin at the following rate.

CASES of 15 BOTTLES	at	Star Pags.	$8\frac{1}{2}$,
Ditto of 12 Ditto	at	Ditto	5,

LIKEWISE,

Excellent BRANDY in Casks at Star Pagodas 1 per Gallon,

RUM in Ditto at Fanams 38 per Ditto.

N. B. Mr Waters has a few Dozens of excellent VIN de GRAVE remaining, which he is selling at five and a half Star Pagodas per Dozen.

MR. WATERS.

ACQUAINTS the Settlement that he has just received a few Chests of remarkable fine flavoured Hyson Tea, which he is selling at 4[illegible] Fanams per pound, or 45 Pagodas per Chest.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

This day Friday, the 22d of Auguſt,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

The undermentioned articles,—viz.

AN Elegant Mahogany Deſk and Book-Caſe—two Mahogany Dining Tables—two Card Tables—twelve Armed Chairs—ſix Neat hanging Lamps—ſix Shade Stands—one Cheſt of Drawers—two round Tables—one large Mahogany Slinging Cott—one Beaureau—and a Chair Pallankeen.

At the ſame time will be ſold the following valuable Books, elegantly bound.

Johnſon's Lives of the Poets,	75 vols.
Works of Fredrick the 2d,	13 ditto,
Encyclopedia Britannica,	10 ditto,
Gibbons Roman Empire,	12 ditto,
Homes Sketches,	4 ditto,
Swinburns two Scicilies,	4 ditto,
Martinis Travels,	3 ditto,
Necker on Executive Power,	2 ditto,
Savages Egypt,	2 ditto,
Swinburne's Spain,	2 ditto,
Wendeburnes View,	2 ditto,
Gutheries Grammer,	2 ditto,
Mawes Gardeners Dictionary.	

And a variety of other Books.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON;

AT HIS ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On Saturday the 23d inſtant.

AL TWELVE O'CLOCK,

A VERY handſome Bay Horſe, four years old—fifteen hands high, maſter of fourteen Stone, free from vice, and lately arrived from the Malabar Coaſt.

AND

A Chariot and pair of Bay Horſes, neither of the Horſes eight years old, and free from vice.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On Saturday the 23d inſtant,

The following articles, chiefly in Filagree work, richly ornamented, the property of Suncoo Chinna Kiſtnamah Chitty late Beetle and Tobacco Farmer, ſold by his order.

TWO Flower Baſkets,
Two ſmall Cabinets, with Locks and Keys,
One large Mahogany Cheſt 6 feet long 3 feet broad and 2½ deep, with Silver Hinges, harps Staples, Handles, &c.
Two Round Boxes Silver,
Two Silver Tumbauls,
One large Silver Deſk, Gilt inſide,
One Eligant Dreſſing Glaſs with Drawers,
Nine large Looking Glaſſes in Black Frames,
Two Looking Glaſſes in Guilt frames.
Two Hand Looking Glaſſes with Watches,
One compleat Silver Tea Set of Cups for Children,
One Surat-made Ivory flowered Cheſt of Drawers,
Twelve Coffee Cups with Covers,
Thirty two Cups and Saucers with covers and Spoons,
Three Sneakers with Covers,
Two large Tea Potts and ſtands,
One ſmall do do
One Coffee Pot do do
One Milk pot do do
Three Butter Potts do do
Three Bread Baſkets,
Three Tea Tongs,
Two Roſe Water Bottles with ſtands,
One Mogga for putting over a Hackerry.
Two Birds for Horſe-head ornaments,
Fifteen Silver Balls for ditto,
One Silver Lavangadan,
Four Silverized Globes.
One Teleſcope with ſtand,
Two black wood Almiras, with Glaſs-doors and Silver mounting,
One Black Hood Bureau and Bookcaſe,
Seven Black wood Armed Chairs'
Two do Round Chairs,
Two do. ſide Boards,
One White Copper Candleſtick,
Two Peons Badges,
One Plated Bottle Stand,
Four oval Looking Glaſſes;
One Pair of ſhades,
Seven pair of Wall Lamps,
One Cabin Lamp,

PICTURES.

One Portrait of Mr. Haſtings,
One China Looking Glaſs with a painting and ornamented frame,

And

Seventy Valuable Paintings, and Prints in elegant burniſhed frames.

WANTED,

A NEAT BANDY with a HOOD, or COVER.

Whoever may have one to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, on application to the Printer.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, ſituated at Vepery, with a large aud pleaſant Garden, with ſuitable Offices and Conveniences for a Family.

For Particulars enquire of the Printer, or of Mr. E. Nimmo, Black Town.

BROWN AND ASHTON.

CONTINUE to ſell their highly approved FRENCH CLARET at ſeven Star Pags. per Dozen, and they have the pleaſure to aſſure the Settlement, that they have found it to give general ſatisfaction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER

SIR,

IN the new ſyſtem of Police under the late Act of parliament, perhaps no one object calls more for immediate attention and remedy, than the practice, now obtaining, among Bearers, or Palankeen Boys, with reſpect to the arbitrary Charges inſiſted on, and the wayward mode of conduct purſued by them.

If a Gentleman keeps a conſtant ſett of Bearers, he muſt either maintain on his Eſtabliſhment two, or at leaſt *one uſeleſs* member; or he muſt pay an extraordinary price for thoſe few which they will allow him to retain—and nothing is more common than for Palankeen Boys, at the Preſidency, to demand, *per head*, two Star Pagodas, with an additional *douceur* to the Maiſtry, per month.—I have an inſtance before me of a friend who maintained a regular Eſtabliſhment of Bearers and who lives not at a very great diſtance from the Fort, whoſe Boys deſerted his ſervice, for the ſole reaſon, that he would not ſubmit to the impoſition of entertaining ten Boys in conſtant ſervice and pay.

They whoſe means will not enable them, or whoſe inclination does not lead them to keep a fixed eſtabliſhment of Bearers, are liable, if poſſible, to a yet heavier tax; if a poor, unfortunate *Sub.* wiſhes to dine with a friend occaſionally, he cannot gratify himſelf in this particular, without the expenſe of nearly a Pagoda!—For, "*Maſter muſt have Eight Boys*"—*give* THREE FANAMS"—In ſeveral inſtances—"*muſt give Batta*"—to each of theſe ſturdy Coolies; before they will clap their ſhoulders to the Bamboo:—nay often is it the lot of an honeſt fellow, to ſubſcribe to the neceſſity of a *Cook* for theſe worthies, and a promiſe of a bottle of *Sara*, at the termination of the *voyage*; or ſubmit to a worſe neceſſity of trudging over a ſcorching ſand, and of hazarding, what even *here*, is a primary conſideration to money.

That the abuſes, juſt enumerated exiſt, will not be denied, and that they *may* be removed, is poſſible, if we may judge from what has happened at a ſiſter preſicency—where they have began already "*to order theſe matters better*"—A ſett of Bearers are to be had at Calcutta for *a Rupee* per day—The difference is too obvious not to catch the attention of thoſe whom it may concern even on this ſlight hint from——

YOURS

(per force)

A PEDESTRIAN.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

AUGUST 22, 1794.

It is expected that HIS MAJESTY's *ſhips*, the *Centurion* and *Diomede*, will proceed immediately to ſea, having taken in ſix months proviſions and water:—their deſtination is unknown.

The *Reſiſtance* ſailed on the 15th inſtant, for *Manilla*, from which place, is is ſuppoſed ſhe will proceed to China, to act as part of a convoy for our Homeward bound Indiamen.

The *Revenge*, a French privateer of 32 guns, and which is ſaid to have made ſome captures in the Bay of Bengal, and on the Coaſt of Pedier, according to the accounts which have been received of her—is a ſhip well found and manned.

The *Revenge* is ſaid to have ſailed from the Mauritius in the month of May laſt; the preſent is her firſt, and, if we may credit report, a very ſucceſsful cruiſe.

The CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of the HON. COMPANY has, at this Preſidency, experienced almoſt an equal promotion with the Military, as may be collected from the following Liſt of NEW APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—Mr. J. Wallace, junior, to be Aſſiſtant under the Secretary to the Board of Trade.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Junior Merchants,

George Parry,	Alexander Mackenzie,
Henry Wilſon,	George Sneyd,
Henry Brown,	Alexander Stodart,
Cecil Smith,	T. Scott Jackſon,
J. H. D. Ogilvie,	John Read,
J. W. Thurſby,	John Wallace,
J. St. Smith,	Thomas Anſley,
Peter Cherry,	Charles Wynox.

Factors.

F. Alex. Grant,	James Brodie,
Robert Fullarton,	Edward Holland,
Patrick Byrne,	Charles Carpenter,
George Balmain,	Charles Harris,
John Jervis,	C. Henry Churchill,
Alexander Falconer,	Daniel Crauford.

Notwithſtanding the exiſting anxiety for the arrival of the ſhips from England:—from the letters received by the late Packet; from the delay unavoidable in ſhips ſailing under convoy—and from other circumſtances equally cogent—no reaſonable expectation of the India fleet can be entertained before the end of the next month; and there are ſome, not over ſanguine in temper, who conſider it likely that the coming fleet will be obliged to put into Trincomalee, on account of the probable ſeaſon of their arrival; and under this idea, look not for the fleet until the concluſion of the Monſoon.

A *Theatrical Correſpondent* favors us with the ſubſequent Paragraphs.

On its being ſaid the other day, that the NEW THEATRE was in much forwardneſs and of very great *promiſe*—it was not inaptly replied, that we might commute a part of *promiſe*, for ſo much of *performance*.

The OPERA of the DUENNA is to be the firſt Piece for Repreſentation at the New Theatre—and a Rehearſal of it is to be called at a ſhort Day—which, like the India Fleet, it is hoped will not be a *long* time *coming*.

By that *enlightened* and *liberal* print, ycleped the *Calcutta Chronicle*, we are informed, that the priſoners landed from Commodore Mitchell's ſquadron at Batavia, have been ſent to Europe on certain Dutch ſhips, lately ſailed from that port—this ſays the humane Editor is "*miſtaken humanity*," for ſaith he, they are "*pirates*"—What pity that the malevolence of party ſpirit, ſhould generate ſuch acrid bile in the human breaſt! We ſeriouſly recommend a few grains of Emetic Tartar to the gentleman—for, from the jaundiced complexion of his print, for ſome time paſt, his caſe muſt indeed be truly deplorable.

His Majeſty's 75th and 77th Regiment, lately under orders to proceed from Bombay to this Preſidency, are directed to remain at their preſent ſtation untill further orders.

The Bengal Poſt of the 1ſt inſtant, mentions that Intelligence had been received at Calcutta, of the capture of the *Surpriſe*, Capt Green, and the *Nymph*, Capt Thompſon, in the ſtreights of Malacca.

The Town of Bombay muſt now aſſume more regular order—it's Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and Receſſes, are to be explored and identified, each to be diſtinguiſhed by appropriate names -the exerciſe of invention however may be ſomewhat leſſend by continuing the application of many expreſſive terms which formerly belonged to them, originating rather from ſentiment than ſituation: for tho' CUPID'S RETREAT, might have been too fanciful a deſcription of a winding Lane, yet his Darling attribute would form a Characteriſtick equally pleaſing.—The houſes too are to be arranged in numerical order, which will prevent the neceſſity of having recourſe to that variety of figures of ſpeech ſo much uſed in aſcertaining their poſition, by their relative ſituation either at the back, or ſide, of others, and the addreſs of a chit will now direct it, like an arrow, to it's object.

On the 2d inſtant, the China fleet (with three ſhips for Madras, and one for Batavia) got under way and worked out of Bombay harbour—The Hormuzier and Fatty Kair returned the ſame night: the former with the loſs of her fore-top-maſt.—On Tueſday morning at 9 o'clock, the Neptune anchored off Kenry—four other ſhips in ſight to the weſtward.

For the ſubjoined account of the REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT, *which diſtinguiſhed* POLAND, *in the month of March laſt, and for other authentic Papers which follow, we are obliged to the* BOMBAY COURIER, *and to the ſame Paper, for the better part of the* EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE *brought by the late Packet, we have to confeſs our juſt* ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, the 2d of April.

There is at preſent but little doubt that the enterprize begun by the revolt of Brigadier Madalinſki, with his Corps of National Troops, was long in agitation, and was connected with a plan of much greater extent. The inſurgents are in no want of money, and the connexions which ſome of their Chiefs, have with the Leaders in the French Convention, give room to ſuppoſe that it is from thence they have drawn the means of revolt. However it may be, ſince General Loſciuſzko, whoſe Military talents are well known, became maſter of Cracow, the Rebellion has taken a character more decided and ſerious, than it was at firſt apprehended.

As ſoon as the Ruſſians, who were at Cracow, quitted the Town to oppoſe Brigadier Kadalinſki, General Koſcuiſzko took poſſeſſion; and employed every exertion to fortify it, with entrenchments and put it in the beſt ſtate of defence. It is ſaid that the Rebels under arms in the Town may amount to 6 or 7000 men, of all deſcriptions, ſupplied with an indifferent Artillery. The Ruſſians who quitted Cracow to march againſt the Rebels, were headed by Lieutenant Colonel Lykaſzin: while they were on their march to unite themſelves with other Corps of their Nation, they were met by the Walleſky Brigade under the orders of Brigadier Manget, who alſo having revolted marched towards Cracow, in this rencontre Lieutenant Colonel Lykaſzin was obliged to retreat, abandoning his wife and his equipage, but the Ruſſians had ſoon after their revenge. General Rachmanoff met them with ſome Squadrons, and the Waleſki Brigade ſuſtained a conſiderable check. General Koſciuſzko, has however eſtabliſhed the ſeat of the revolutionary Government at Cracow, which he ſets up againſt that eſtabliſhed by the Ruſſian arms at Warſaw: he thinks he cannot do better than imitate the French Convention even in its cruel and ſanguinary meaſures; he has eſtabliſhed a revolutionary Tribunal which condemns to death, all thoſe who are not of his party, but in place of the Guillotine, which the love of novelty peculiar to the French made them adopt, it employs ſimply the old method of the Gallows. It has planted one of theſe upon the great market place of Cracow, and the firſt victim which they ſay has ſuffered, by it is the Caſtellan Limiſzewſki. The carnage in Poland will probably be doubled, as the Ruſſians are there ſufficiently ſtrong to protect thoſe who act under their authority and put them into a ſtate to revenge themſelves againſt the Partizans of the Inſurrection. Already the Tribunal of the diet has been convened to judge the ſtate Criminals who have entered into the project of General Koſcuiſkzo; the number of thoſe who adhere to him becomes nevertheleſs daily more conſiderable, and they aſſure us that all the regiments in Lithuania, and Podlachie, who have been lately diſbanded have alſo revolted.—Yeſterday they received advice that the Pruſſian Troops had advanced upon the Territory of the Republic near to Zacroczym, and that one of their Brigades are already within ſix leagues of this place, a conſiderable number of the ſame Troops have gone againſt Cracow.

The Miniſter of the Court of Berlin has exchanged different Notes and anſwers with the Permanent Council relative to the invaſion of Brigadier Madalinſki of the Pruſſian Territory, and alſo to the exceſs and pillage that his revolted Troops have committed.

Extract of another Letter from Warſaw, of the 2d April.

It was on the morning of the 23d ultimo, that the Ruſſian Garriſon quitted Cracow to march with other Troops againſt Brigadier Madalinſki. General Koſcuiſzko ſiezed the advantage and entered Cracow, on the night of the 23d or 24th, with a Troop who accomnied him, and having ſecured the gates, he declared himſelf Commander in Chief of the Poliſh army, took the Military oath, made himſelf maſter of the Cheſts, put the ſeal upon the Church plate, as well as that of the Royal Caſtle, and laid under Sequeſtration all public effects and poſſeſſions. The Town remained cloſed until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the day after (25) the gates

were again ſhut and the Citizens ſummoned, to engage them in the defence of the Town, and their Country againſt foreign arms. On the 26th, General Koſciuſzko eſtabliſhed a Revolutionary Tribunal, compoſed of fourteen Members appointed to proceed Summarily, without legal forms againſt the enemies of the Poliſh revolution. The Gates remained ſhut during four days. The Council of the Town held an Aſſembly extraordinary while all the Wardens or Companies of Tradeſman appeared before the Town Hall, with the ſound of Martial Muſic and colors flying; from thence the whole train preceeded by the Council who left the Town Hall, went to the Church of St. Marie; here the conſtitution of the 3d of May 179 , was publickly and ſolemnly read, when they promiſed under oath, to maintain it at the expence of their fortunes and their lives. The ſame oath was taken in the ſame manner in many other diſtricts, where they engage to ſhake off the yoke impoſed by the Ruſſians upon the Poliſh nation by the unhappy diet of Grodno. In Cracow alone they calculate ſix or ſeven thouſand men, provided with arms, but with bad Artillery, this oppoſition is however but weak to ſupport itſelf againſt the Ruſſians, who collect on one ſide; while the Pruſſians advance on the other. The Auſtrians without doubt will take no part in the preſent conflict and the Poliſh Inſurgents in their turn are diſpoſed to give them no offence. General Kaſciuſzko has even publiſhed circular letters, in which he directs all his countrymen under a ſevere penalty to reſpect the Imperial Te tory, and to give no room of complaint the inhabitants of that nation. Theſe circular letters have been ſent to the Imperial Generals, who command upon the Frontier, requeſting that if contrary to all expectations they ſhould receive any inſult, to inform the Poliſh Officers, and they ſhall receive every indemnity. At the begining of the Inſurrection the Poles ſeized ſome Auſtrian Magazines near the confines but offered to reſtore the value, proteſting in terms of the moſt perfect friendſhip, that it was done by miſtake and that in future they would uſe precaution that nothing of the kind ſhould happen.

Extract of a letter from Brunn in Moravia, the 2d of April.

Poland has juſt opened a ſcene of revolution which unleſs it is ſhortly cloſed, may be attended with moſt happy conſequences and carry the flames of war through the whole of this part of Europe. The Porte will certainly not be indifferent, and the plan appears already laid by the exertions which the French Emiſſaries are making at Conſtantanople, aided by the aſcendency which the Captain Pacha has over the Grand Seignior; the greater part of the provinces have revolted and on their part, General Koſciuſko has declared himſelf Generaliſſimo of the Poliſh nation at preſent under arms; he is inveſted with the moſt unlimited power to Govern the republic by Military Law, until it ſhall be enabled to convene a diet ſufficiently powerful to re-eſtabliſh the conſtitution of the 3d of May 179 . This is the eſſential part of the project that Koſciuſko has announced in a Manifeſto which he has ſent expreſs to the Courts of Vienna, Dreſden and Stockholm; to the firſt of theſe Courts he has given the moſt amicable aſſurances, ſaying that *he conſiders it as the ally and the friend of the republic.*

The Ruſſian Troops at preſent in Poland amount to 40,000 men, but are diſperſed, and the greateſt part of them at Choczim. The enthuſiaſm of the Poles is all at once reanimated; at Cracow it has been reſolved under the auſpices of General Koſciuſko, that each fifth hearth or Chimney ſhall furniſh a man well armed and mounted, as well in the Towns as in the open country; beſide this, the Inhabitants have agreed to raiſe among themſelves a contribution of ten per cent upon their property for the relief of their country. A few weeks will now ſhew us whether the Inſurrection is a falſe or a ſerious alarm, it is at leaſt true that the ſpirit of Liberty is gone abroad, aud that the Poles feel as it may be expected, the heavy burthens they have now for theſe two years patiently ſuſtained.

Among the thirty-ſix victims of the Cordelier faction, who have lately fallen under the axe of the Guillotine, we find the names of no leſs than nine deputies of the Convention, it may reaſonably be concluded, that if this radical one be the only remedy applied to the diſtempered ſpirits of the French Miniſtry, we may expect before long to ſee a premature diſſolution of the Convention.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, dated the 18th of March.

The determination of our Court to ſupport by arms the ſyſtem of Neutrality and the liberty of Commercial Navigation to the extent which we have hitherto enjoyed it, is confirmed by orders which have been diſpatched for the equipment of the following Squadron. The Neptune of 85 Guns Capt. O. Fiſker—The Prince Royal of 74, Capt. Winterfield—The Princeſs Marie of 74, Capt Faſting—The Sophie Frederique of 74, Capt. Ramſhardt—The Trois Couronnes of 74, Capt. R. Tonder—The Louiſe Auguſte of 64, Capt. O. Lutken—The Droit of Indigenat of 64, Capt. C. Lutken—The Mars of 64, Capt. Uuſin The Frigate the Thetis of 40, Capt. Aboe—Frigate of 21, Capt. Bille; and two other Frigates of 24 Guns each —Although the Commander of this Squadron has not yet been named, the public report aſcribes it to Admiral Schindal; theſe events ſhew that the conflagration of the Royal Caſtle and the immenſe loſs occaſioned by this misfortune, have by no means retarded the energy of our Government, as it was at one time feared, but the advantages which the Danes derive from the preſent neutrality or in other words the extraordinary profits which the Merchants of Copenhagen make in ſupplying the French directly or indirectly through the oſtenſible deſtination to Bilboa, Genoa, Leghorn [illegible] Grain, Proviſions, Arms and [illegible] of all kinds, are ſuch as to intereſt the Nation ſo far to ſupport Adminiſtration as to arm not only the above eight Veſſels of the Line, but to reſolve to extend the number to twelve ſhips of the Line, ſo that the ſquadron will conſiſt of from 16 to 18 ſhips, Frigates &c.—The Nation taking the moſt intereſted part in the misfortune ſuſtained by the Royal family, opened ſubſcriptions for the rebuilding the Caſtle, and theſe voluntary contributions were much increaſed in value and number, when it was learned that the King and the Prince Royal contenting themſelves for the preſent with a leſs ſpacious and magnificient Reſidence, theſe ſums will be applied to the ſupport of Commerce and the honor of the Daniſh flag, already the gratuity ariſing from this ſubſcription amounts to more than ſeven hundred thouſand Crowns; upon the Liſt are to be found the names of the Citizens of all deſcriptions not excepting the Military.

The King and the Royal family not wiſhing in the preſent moment to employ the finances of the ſtate in the erection of a palace, have taken up their abode in Hotels or private Houſes purchaſed for the occaſion, and his Majeſty in quitting with the Prince Royal, the Prime Miniſter Count Bernſtorff's Hotel where they retired immediately after the fire, made him preſents to the value of five thouſand Crowns. On the 12th there was for the firſt time a levee, the day after the which the Royal family were at the Theatre where they were received with the loudeſt applauſes; to-morrow there will be a Ball, and if the unhappy fate of more than one hundred Citizens who periſhed in the flames victims to their zeal, could be forgotten nothing would diſturb the general harmony of the entertainment.

Stockholm, April 4th.

Letters from London inform us that ſeven Swediſh Merchant veſſels have been taken by Engliſh Cruiſers, although their cargoes conſiſted only of Grain, Herrings, and Iron, and that the papers found on board the ſaid veſſels clearly announced their deſtination to be for Spain and Ireland—This news has bred the greateſt conſternation upon the Exchange of Stockholm. It is feared that the late ſtrict diſpoſitions of the Britiſh Government will ultimately ruin the Britiſh trade.

Captain Cook arrived at the Admiralty with diſpatches from Admiral Hood, ſtating, that he had found the French at Baſtia, too ſtrong to attack with any probability of ſucceſs, and that being badly ſeconded by the *Corſicans,* he had reimbarked his troops, and had for the preſent ſuſpended the enterprize.

We are aſſured that the *Whites* of St Lucie, have conquered the *Blacks,* the chief of whom, had fled to Martinique; the ſecond in command has been hanged. Sir John Jarvis has hanged four hundred men.

In a private letter from London, of the 18th of April, it is ſaid, that the India Fleet were laying off Mother-bank, ready in every reſpect to take their departure; and by ſome it would appear that it was ſuppoſed they had already failed; if this may be inferred from a letter, arrived by the overland Packet, addreſſed to a Gentleman at Bombay, evidently embarked on one of the ſhips.

It appears that the negociation between the King of Pruſſia and the ſix Anterior circles through the medium of the Elector of Mayence, reſpecting the expence and ſupport of the army employed by him with the allies has been concluded with an arrangement among the other allies to furniſh the ſupplies neceſſary for the Pruſſian army on the Rhine in the following proportions. England engages to pay two fifths, Holland one fifth; and the Emperor in conjunction with the Empire the remaining two fifths.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople the 15th of February.

The Baggage of Mr. Koutſchoubey who is coming to reſide at the Porte, as Envoy from the Empreſs of Ruſſia after the departure of the great Embaſſy of this Government, arrived here the 14th inſtant. On the 21ſt the Miniſter himſelf reached the Hotel, which the Porte had ſometime prepared for him.—The Embaſſador Kutuſow who he is come to relieve, will ſoon have his audience of departure, and reckons upon quitting Conſtantinople towards the middle of March, he continues in the mean time his Miniſterial repreſentation by dinners and entertainments which are given him by the Miniſters of Powers in alliance with his Court. The arrival of Mr. Koutſchouby, is ſingular enough at a time when preparations for war are ſo ſeriouſly on foot, that they are on the eve of a rupture. It is true that the preſent Turkiſh Miniſter is not an advocate for it, but he is oppoſed by a party the more powerful ſince it is headed by the Capt. Pacha, whom the Jacobine Emiſſaries have found means to intereſt in their behalf by a method which all the world knows to be very efficacious in the negociation of the Porte, this man uſes all his credit with the Grand Seignior, in whoſe favour he is eſtabliſhed, to diſpoſe him towards an alliance with the Convention, or at leaſt to ſhew it a partiality offenſive to the Powers in hoſtility with it.—It is to this influence that we muſt attribute the pillage which ſome French Frigates practice with inpunity in the road and under the very guns of Smyrna, upon veſſels of all Nations, to the great prejudice of the Trade in which the Ottomans are ſo much intereſted, and it is this, which in ſpite of all the precautions of the Miniſterial party, will involve the empire in all the misfortunes of a Ruſſian war.

Bruſſels—Feb. 14.

A letter from Liſle confirms the account of the formidable preparations making for the continuance of the war throughout French Flanders, Artois, and Picardy. Theſe three provinces, are ſaid to bear the appearance of an immenſe camp. The manufactories formerly dedicated to the arts, are now changed into founderies and ware-houſes for ſaltpetre. The ſame letter gives an account of the reinforcements lately arrived at the army of the north: they conſiſt of a corps of 15,000 men from the army of La Vendee, and 20,000 young men of the firſt requiſition, in all 55,000 men.

Admiral Machride, returned to Portſmouth the 12th of this month with his ſmall fleet, compoſed of the Invincible of 74 Guns, and five Frigates, the Arethuſa, Flora, Nymph, Creſcent, and Echo; and on Tueſday the 13th his cruiſe was replaced on the coaſt of France, by four frigates, under Captain Douglas; the *Phæton, Hebe, Latona,* and *Southampton;* Thoſe veſſels were immediately to be joined by the *L'Oiſea, Circe,* and *Prompt.* Ten ſhips of the Line under command of Admiral Bowyer, continue at St Helens, ready to ſail at a moments warning.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, March 15th,

WHITEHALL, MARCH 11.

DESPATCHES of which the following are Copies, were yeſterday received at the office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from vice Admiral Lord Hood and Lieutenant General David Dundas.

Victory, St. Florenzo, 22d February, 1794.

SIR,

Having received repeated information how much the French were ſtraitened for proviſions in Corſica, I had, for a conſiderable time paſt kept ſhips conſtantly cruiſing between Cape Corſe and Calvi; and, after my leaving the road of Toulon; I judged it more neceſſary to prevent ſuccours being thrown in as much as poſſible, my mind being impreſſed with the importance the Iſland muſt be of to the French in the ſtate the ſhips and arſenal of Toulon were, and that it was very much ſo to Great Britain, as it contained ſeveral ports and that of St. Florenzo a very good one, for the reception of his Majeſty's fleet in this part of the Mediterranean. I therefore determined to make an attempt to drive the French out of it, ſo ſoon as I could get a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions and wine, being in daily expectation of the former from Gibraltar, and the latter from Port Mahon, and Alicant; and in the mean time I ſignified to General Dundas my intention of ſending Lieutenant Colonel Moore and Major Koehler to Corſica, and requeſted he would give them proper inſtructions for informing themſelves of General Paoli's real ſituation, and that of the French; and after they had been there a week, I received in the afternoon of the 23d of laſt month, a very encouraging report, and at the ſame time certain information that the French had actually embarked at Nice 8000 Troops, which were, at all riſk, to puſh for the Iſland, under convoy of two Frigates, a Corvette, Xebeck, and other armed veſſels. The ſame evening I detached three more Frigates to the Senior Officer, the more effectually to line the Coaſt, and to guard Baſtia alſo; at the ſame time I ordered the Ardent and a ſloop, off Villa Franca, and in caſe he found the French Frigates there, Captain Sutton was directed to call to him the Diadem and other Cruiſers from before Genoa, and cruiſe from Villa Franca to Antibes; but if he found the French Frigates failed, he was to proceed and join me off St. Florenzo, as I could not, however, get away until the afternoon, for want of wind. At four o'Clock I weighed anchor, accompanied by ſixty ſail of ſhips and veſſels, including army victuallers, horſe tranſports, and others, having 1800 unfortunate Touloneſe on board, and the Victory and Princeſs Royal had 400 more. I gave the Convoy in charge of the Gorgon, with three gun-boats to bring up the rear; juſt at ſun-ſet next evening I was within three miles of Iſle Rouſſa, where Lieut Colonel Moore was waiting; but having no Frigate or Cutter with me, I was unable to ſend for him; but obſerving the Juno at ſome little diſtance, I made her Captains Signal, and directed him to ſtand in, and fetch the Colonel off in the night, which he fortunately effected. Towards day light it blew very ſtrong, and before ten o'Clock quite a ſtorm, which made it prudent for me to bear up for Porto Ferrara, which I had a fair proſpect of getting to before night: but in the afternoon when we were within five leagues of Elba, the weather was ſo extremely thick, that the Pilot declined the charge of the ſhip; conſequently I was driven to the leeward of the Iſland, where I paſſed three very diſagreeable nights, having had two main topſails blown to rags, and the topſail yard rendered totally unſerviceable. However we got ſafe to Porto Ferrara on the 29th, and having got all the ſhips ſet to rights, and ſent for bread and wine from Leghorn, I put to ſea again on the 6th inſtant, Commodore Linzee, with moſt of the tranſports got out the evening before.

On the 7th the Commodore having the directions for diſembarking the troops at the time and in the manner Lieutenant General Dundas ſhould deſire, anchored in a Bay to the Weſtward of Mortella point, with the ſeveral ſhips and tranſports under his command. The troops were moſtly landed that evening, and poſſeſſion taken of a height which overlooks the Tower of Mortella; the next day the General and Commodore being of opinion that it was adviſeable to attack the Tower from the Bay, the Fortitude and Juno were ordered againſt it, without making the leaſt impreſſion by a continued cannonade of two hours and a half, and the former ſhip being very much damaged by red-hot-ſhot, both hauled off;—The walls of the Tower were of a prodigious thickneſs, and the parapet where there were two eighteen pounders, was lined with baſs junk, five feet from the walls, and filled up with ſand: and, although it was cannonaded from the height for two days, within 150 yards, and appeared in a very ſhattered ſtate, the enemy ſtill held out, but a few ſhot ſetting fire to the baſs made them call for quarter. The number of men in the Tower were 33 only, two were wounded, and thoſe mortally.

On the 11th I was again forced from the Gulph by a ſtrong weſterly gale, and took ſhelter under Cape Corſe, and upon the wind abating, it fell at once calm, which prevented my return off St. Florenzo until the morning of the 17th.—At nine that evening the enemy's works were ſtormed and taken with inconſiderable loſs on the part of his Majeſty, but the French ſuffered much, and on the 19th in the evening the empty town of Florenzo was taken poſſeſſion of, the whole of the Garriſon had gone off towards Baſtia in the two preceeding days. I herewith tranſmit you the Copy of a letter from Commodore Linzee to me, and one from Captain Young to him, with the ſtate of his Majeſty's ſhip Fortitude under his command and an account of the killed and wounded.

The cool and intrepid conduct of Captain Young cannot be too much admired, or that of Captain Woodly of the Alcide who, from having a correct knowledge of the Bay, nobly offered his ſervice to place the Fortitude, which he did with the greateſt judgement, and the handſome teſtimony Captain Young bears of it, makes it unneceſſary for me to ſay a word in his praiſe; but I felt it very much my duty to write Commodore Linzee the letter I alſo herewith tranſmit a copy of, as well as Copies of letters the Commodore and I have been honored with from Lieutenant General Dundas, which will ſhew that exertions were not wanting in the officers and ſeamen of his Majeſty's Navy,

I ſhould be wanting in gratitude as well as juſtice to Lieutenant Colonel Moore and Major Koehler, were I to omit acquainting you how much I feel myſelf indebted for their very great zeal and exertions in informing themſelves of the ſtate of the country in the neighbourhood of Fornelli, and cannot help attributing much to both for our ſucceſs. With reſpect to their con-

duct in the field, I leave Lieutenant General Dundas to speak of it, but I understand it has been highly meritorious, as has that of the whole of the troops. Captain Woodley will be the bearer of this letter to whom I beg to refer you for such particulars as you wish to be informed, as he is perfectly well acquainted with every transaction, from the landing of the troops to this hour.

I have the honour to be, &c.
HOOD.

Right Honourable Henry Dundas,

Alcide, in the Bay, to the westward of Mortella, February 9th.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that it being the opinion of Lieutenant General Dundas, as well as my own, that an attack both by sea and land should be made as speedily as possible on the Tower of Mortella, in order to secure the anchorage in that Bay for his Majesty's ships and to have easy communication with the troops on shore, I immediately directed his Majesty's ship Fortitude and the Juno for that service. The landwind in the morning was too faint for them to weigh, at one o'clock P. M. the sea breeze came in, and they immediately got under sail and both ships (with the assistance of Captain Woodley, who, with great zeal and activity, voluntarily undertook to assist Captain Young, in placing the ships against the Tower, he having a very good knowledge of the Bay, and which he executed with great skill and judgement) when a very severe and well directed fire was kept up by both ships for two hours and a half. Captain Young whose cool, steady, and gallant conduct was very conspicuous, deserves the highest encomiums, as by his exertions the flames, which at several times broke out, by the red-hot shot, that lodged in the ship's side, were extinguished, which would otherwise have inevitably destroyed her. His officers and ship's company have their share of merit on the occasion.

Captain Hood of the Juno, who fortunately received no damage, did every thing that his situation could admit of, and conducted himself like an experienced and good officer.

I herewith transmit for your Lordships information, Captain Young's report of the damages sustained on board the Fortitude; also the report of the Carpenters who have been ordered to survey her.

I have the honour to be, &c.
ROBERT LINZEE.

Right Honourable Lord Hood.

Fortitude, February 9th.

SIR,

In obedience to your orders, I went yesterday with his Majesty's ship Fortitude, which I command, against the Tower of Mortella, where I remained two hours and a half, when finding that neither the fire of the Fortitude, nor that of the Juno (who was extremely well placed to batter the Tower) had made any material impression, and the mainmast of the ship being much wounded, many of the shrouds cut away, three of the lower deck guns dismounted, several hot shot in the hull and a great many men blown up by the explosion of powder from a powder box that was struck by a hot shot; and being so near the Tower and the rocks, that if the wind should die away, it would be difficult, and if it should change so as to blow on shore, it might be impossible to get away. I thought it prudent to haul off. Soon after I had done so, the ship was perceived to be on fire from the main deck to the upper part of the quick work, on the quarter deck, occasioned by a hot shot that had lodged in the side; but after cutting out the shot, and opening the side in different places, the fire was extinguished without having done any material damage.

I had infinite pleasure in observing during the whole of the action the most cool, intrepid courage in all the officers and men of the Fortitude, and I am particularly pleased to have this opportunity of doing them justice, by saying, that I do not think that any men could do their duty better, and I have only to regret with them, that their exertions were not attended with better success.

And if Captain Woodley will allow me, I shall be happy also in having this opportunity of thanking him for very great assistance I received in placing the ship, from his knowledge of the place, and from the coolness and clearness with which he gave his directions as well as for the advantages I reaped from his skill and presence of mind, during the whole of the action.

I inclose a report of the state of the ship, and of the killed and wounded, and am Sir, &c.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Commodore Robert Linzee.

Report of the state of his Majesty's ship Fortitude, February 9th, 1794.

Two eight pound shot through the centre of the main mast, and nine main shrouds shot away, one of the lower-deck port timbers cut through, and all the cell of the port carried away; one of the quarter deck ports cut down to the deck, the heel of the fore top gallant mast, fore top mast, cap and cross trees, shot away; the spare main top mast and jib-boom shot; some shot in the hull, but none under water, a great part of the running rigging and blocks, shot away, and most of the top masts, back-stays, and three lower deck guns disabled.

Report of the killed and wounded,

Killed	- -	6
Wounded	-	56

Of whom eight are very dangerously wounded.
WILLIAM YOUNG.

Victory, St. Florenza, February 9th.

SIR,

I have received your letter of this day's date, accompanied by one from Captain Young to you, with an account of the Fortitude's defects, and of the killed and wounded, in the attack of Mortella Tower yesterday.

I desire you will express to Captain Young, and through him, to his officers and ship's company, the very high satisfaction their cool and intrepid conduct has given me, and request they will accept my warmest thanks; you will be pleased also to make my acknowledgments to Captain Woodley for placing the Fortitude with so much judgement, as well as for the very able assistance he gave to Captain Young; and I cannot omit to desire you will signify to Captain Hood, how much I was delighted to see the Juno so judiciously stationed; and I was no less so, in observing the ships withdrawn in so officer like manner, for one would not have imagined, that either had received the smallest damage; which must clearly manifest the strictest attention of the officers and men to the orders of their Captains.

The General has made a further demand of sand bags, you will therefore direct the respective Captains with you to have as many made as you can, out of any unserviceable sails they may have on board, and to supply any planks they can spare for platforms.

I am, &c. HOOD.

Commodore Linzee.

Mortella Bay, February 8th.

MY LORD,

I now have the honour to inform you, that, after establishing batteries on the rocky mountains that overlook the enemy's post at Fornelli; and after a severe cannonading for two days, which dismounted guns, and greatly damaged the works, we last night, just at the rising of the moon, made a combined attack under the command of Lieut. Colonel Moore. Our loss was moderate; that of the enemy considerable. We are completely successful, gained all the heights, and posts of Fornelli; and have thereby secured the undisturbed possession of Mortella Bay, and of this side of the Gulph of Fiorenzo.

Without the wonderful efforts of the officers and men of Commodore Linzee's squadron, we had no reasonable prospect of success; and my best acknowledgements are due to Captain Dickson, Captain Cook, Captain Young, Captain Wolsely, Captain Hood, and Captain Woodley, and to all other officers and sailors who acted under them, and whose zeal, ability, and exertions, I shall always with gratitude recollect and acknowledge.

I am, &c. DAVID DUNDAS.

Right Honourable Lord Hood.

Mortella Bay, February 12th.

SIR,

I beg leave to congratulate you on the success with which our united efforts were crowned last night, in the attack on the enemy's advanced and principal work, and on the subsequent evacuation of the posts of Fornelli, and the retreat of the enemy to Fiorenzo, which perfectly secures to us the undisturbed possession of Mortella Bay.

Accept my warmest acknowledgements for the effectual and unlimitted aid you have, on every occasion given us; without the wonderful efforts of the officers and men under your command, we had no reasonable prospect of success, and I am to try, through you, to offer my best thanks, to Captain Dickson, Captain Cook, Captain Young, Captain Wolseley, Captain Hood and Captain Woodley, aud to all the officers and sailors who acted under them, and whose zeal, ability, and exertions, I shall always, with surprise and gratitude, recollect and acknowledge.

I have the hononr to be, &c.
DAVID DUNDAS

Commodore Linzee.

St. FIORENZO, February 21st.

SIR,

I had the honor of informing you, from Porto Ferrara, on the 4th instant, of our intention to sail for the gulph of St. Florenzo in Corsica—The dislodging of the French from Bastia, St. Florenzo, and Calvi, the three principal posts they held in Corsica; and the attaining them, to secure a harbour at St. Fiorenzo for our fleet, appeared so important an object, that although our military force was but small, deficient in many of the most essential points of equipment, and the season of the year was far from encouraging, I was induced to acquiesce in any attempt that should appear to promise the most distant hopes of success. Two intelligent and experienced officers were sent to confer with General Paoli, to examine local situations, and to report on the whole of circumstances, which they did favourably, the fleet therefore sailed from the bay of Hieras (where we had lain since the 19th of December), on the 24th of January, and proceeded towards St. Florenzo; but the following day, a very violent gale of wind (which lasted for three days) dispersed, and endangered the fleet, and obliged us, with great difficulty, to gain Porto Ferrara, in the river Elba, where we remained some days, making preparations.

On the 5th of February we again sailed, but as the three decked ships were not so well qualified for these narrow seas, and dangerous coasts, at this season of the year, Commodore Linzee, with three ships of the line and two frigates, were detached with the troops in transports; and on the 17th in the morning, we anchored in an open and exposed bay, adjoining to that of Mortella, which we wished to occupy, as it affords the best anchorage in the gulph of Florenzo; the same evening, the troops were landed, consisting of the second battalion of the Royals, 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51st and 69th regiments, amounting to about 1400 men bearing arms.

As the enemy, besides the town of Florenzo, possessed several heights and points, in order to command the anchorage of the west side of the gulph, it was necessary to dislodge them before the squadron could anchor in security; and these points in succession, at entering the gulph, were the tower of Mortella, the redoubt and batteries of the Convention, and the tower of Fornelli, with two considerable sea batteries dependent upon it.

Expecting little opposition from Mortella tower, and trusting from intelligence that we could approach near enough to that of Fornelli, to attack it with light artillery Lieutenant Colonel Moore was beached on the 8th with the Royals and 51st regiments, a small Howitzer and a six pounder, to effect this purpose, but after a march of seven or eight miles through a rocky, desert, and mountainous country, destitute of roads, and where the artillery was carried by a detachment of sailors, under Captain Cook, he arrived on the heights immediately above Fornelli, and then found that the distance was too great to hope for any effect from his small gang; the same day we begin from a commanding height, within 1500 yards, to batter the tower of Mortella, but it was not till the 10th, after the attack made by the Fortitude and Juno, and after establishing an eighteen pounder, two nine pounders and a canonade against it, that we were enabled to reduce it, and take an officer and 32 men prisoners,

During this time, having been enabled to examine the mountains that skirted the western part of the gulph, and which overlooked the enemy's posts (particularly the principal one) the redoubt of the Convention, which originally was, and by us was expected to be found an open battery, but which, by indefatigable labour, they had now converted into a close work, mounted with 21 pieces of heavy ordnance, and which, from intercepted letters, they considered as the key of of the whole and of great strength; it appeared, that if heavy cannon could be established on the point where the enemy had deemed it impossible to place them, that their works might be turned, and then attacked to advantage.

This operation the officers of the navy cheerfully undertook, and by the most surprising exertions of science and labour, from the 12th to the 16th, placed four eighteen pounders, a large howitzer, and a ten-inch mortar, in a battery on ground elevated at least 700 feet above the sea, and where every difficulty of ascent and surface, had opposed the undertaking.

On the 16th we opened with batteries, of three pieces of artillery each, one of these, at the distance of 1000 yards enfiladed the redoubt of the Convention, and the other, at the distance of 800 yards, took it in reverse; the redoubt itsetf was of a long narrow form, occupying the summit of a detached height, and about 250 feet above the sea.

Our fire was heavy and unremitting during the 16th and 17th, and notwithstanding the gallantry of the enemy, both in serving their guns and repairing their works, their fire was early over-powered, on the evening of the 17th, a fifth eighteen pounder was brought up by the seamen, and a sixth was also placed on an advanced point near the shore, to prevent two the French frigates in the bay from placing themselves in a situation to enfilade our proposed attack.

On the 17th, measures having been concerted, the second battalion of the Royals 25th, 50th and 51st regiments under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Moore, were destined for the attempt, while the 11th; 30th, and 69th remained in reserve. The troops marched in three columns, and having nearly equal distances to go over, moved at the same hour (half past eight o'clock) in order to arrive at the enemy's works; a little after the rising of the moon Lieutenant Colonel Moore, on the right, with the second battalion of the Royals, commanded by Captain M'Kenzie, and the 51st regiment, came down on the advanced point of the redoubt; Lieutenant Colonel Wauchope. with the 50th advanced towards its center, and Captain Stewart with the 25th, keeping close to the sea shore, was directed to enter on the left, and most commanding part of the work.

Notwithstanding the whole of the ground over which the troops marched was rocky, rough and covered with thick Myrtle bushes, they approached the redoubt; the enemy being certain of their progress, and, under a very heavy fire they arrived nearly at same time at their posts, rushed into their works, prevented more than two or three dischatges of cannon being given, and, with their bayonets, drove the enemy down the steep hill, which formed the rear of the work.

The judicious fire kept up from our batteries by Captain Wilkes, and Lieutenant Duncan, Jun. of the Royal artillery, till the very moment of the attack, facilitated much the approach of ohe troops; and a false attack made by the Corsicans on Lieut. Colonel Moore's right, serveed also to engage and distract the attention of the enemy, who were not aware of the extent of their danger.

The loss of the enemy, on the 16th and 17th amount to upwards of 100 men killed and wounded, and ten Officers (amongst whom was the Commandment)and 60 men made prisoners, out of 550 men that occupied the work.

The conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Moore of the several commanding officers and of all the officers and soldiers under his orders, was firm and judicious, and merits every commendation.

The enemy being now reduced to their last posts on the height of Fornelli, at about 400 yards distance, from which we were separated by a strong and deep ravine, fearing that their retreat would be cut off, abandoned them about midnight, crossed over to Florenzo, hauled off their frigates, and left us in possession of the tower and batteries of Fornelli, against which we otherwise must have placed cannon, and, in a delay of two or three days, probably have lost a number of men.

On the 18th the squadron anchored in perfect security in Mortella Bay.

On the 19th after taking measures for the march of the troops to the other side of the town, to cut off the enemy's communication with Bastia, a summons was sent to Florenzo to surrender—in the afternoon a negative answer was received, but during the day strong symptoms of a studied evacuation were perceived.

One of the frigates having been sunk by our shot, the other was set on fire about four in the afternoon, when a boat came off to announce that the enemy had quitted the town, it was immediately taken possession of.

On the 20th, by a party sent out, we found that the enemy had evacuated several strong posts with cannon, which kept up their communication with Bastia, towards which place they have retired as far as the tower of Tichime, on a very high mountain, half way to that place, under which the road passes, and where they have cannon.

In this manner are we now masters of the fortress and Gulph of Florenzo, which is the most important station in Corsica: divides the French posts, affords a safe harbour for a numerous fleet, and from its commanding situation, with respect to the Coast of France and Italy, is at this moment of peculiar importance; the weather during the whole time has been most remarkably propitious, had it been otherwise, we could not have accomplished our undertaking,

The perseverance, spirit, and gallantry of the officers and men of every denomination, merit the highest praise; unprovided as we are with many necessary articles of preparation, the service at this season of the year, has been severe, but undergone with the greatest cheerfulness and good will—to Sir James S. Erskine, and all the officers of the staff, I am much indebted.

On this occasion, success has crowned the joint endeavours of the British arms. From the Navy, we have received the most effectual and essentual assiance; their exertions have been wonderful and unparalled. Commodore Linzee afforded us every support, and to the Captains Dickson, Young, Wolsely, Hood, Woodley, and Cook, and to the officers and men who had so zealously acted under their command, we feel every sense of their efficacious aid.

In the course of the service, we have derived essential service, from the Corsicans assembled near us by General Paoli, to the number of about 1200: they have occupied advanced posts and covered our flanks.

I have the honor to inclose returns of the killed and wounded; (the loss has fallen chiefly on the brave grenadiers and light infantry of the Royals and 51st regiment who were the first that entered the enemy's works) and also returns of the ordnance and stores taken in the town and several out posts.

This letter will delivered by Captain Hislop, Deputy-Adjutant, an officer from whom I have received the most essential assistance, and whom I humbly beg leave to recommend, as peculiarly deserving of any mark of the Royal favour, which his Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer upon him.

I have the honor to remain, &c.
DAVID DUNDAS.

Right Hon. H. Duudas, *Lt. Gen.*

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